AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph beginning on Page 18, line 20, with the following paragraph.

--After 4-days of treatment, the vehicle group gained 23.6 ± 4.16 g while the sibutramine-treated group gained 10 ± 4.76 g (mean ± standard error). The difference in body weight gain was statistically significant (p = 0.0005, ~~FIGURE 1~~ FIGURE 5A). Plasma AGRP level of the vehicle and Sibutramine treated group was 86.6 ± 21.8 and 60.1 ± 10.9 pg/100 µl plasma respectively. The difference in plasma AGRP level between rats treated with sibutramine and rats treated with vehicle alone was also statistically significant (p = 0.019, ~~FIGURE 2~~ FIGURE 5B).--

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 22, line 12, with the following paragraph.

-- After 4-days of treatment, the vehicle group gained 14.2 ± 1.9 g of body weight and the S(+) fenfluramine-treated group lost 16.3 ± 2.7 g of body weight (mean ± standard error, TABLE 3). The difference in body weight change was statistically significant (p = 0.0000082, unpaired t-test, ~~FIGURE 8~~ FIGURE 8A). The average plasma AGRP levels of the vehicle and S(+) fenfluramine treated groups were 45.8 ± 14 and 48.3 ± 9.9 pg/100 µl plasma, respectively (TABLE 3). Despite the statistically significant difference in body weight between the vehicle and fenfluramine-treated groups, the difference in plasma AGRP levels was not statistically significant (p = 0.88, ~~FIGURE 8~~ FIGURE 8B). While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is possible that the serotonin releasing effect of fenfluramine is causing a compensatory response masking the change of plasma AGRP level.--